

# The China Mail.

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號三十月三十八百八千二英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

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PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

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Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,500,000 Dollars.

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Deputy Chairman:—A. McLEVER, Esq.

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LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

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ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent.

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 14, 1880.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS (Incorporated 17th of March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 20th April, 1852.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Berthier, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURTON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYON, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOONHWAU.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking, Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMOND,

Manager, Shanghai, Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 6% per Annum.

" 6 " 4% "

" 12 " 5% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEORGE O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-

SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,

LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Pens, etc.

Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any European Goods on London term.

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

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" 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$300,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the City of Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent.

" 12 " 5 per cent.

THE GROTESQUE NOTE PAGE.

CHEAP NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES.

THE KAISER-LINDIG CIGARETTES.

THOMPSON'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

BRETTON FOLKS, Illustrated by CAREY.

JOHNSON'S CHEMISTRY of COMMON LIFE.

SMILES' GEORGE MOORE.

NICHOLSON'S MANUAL OF ZOOLOGY.

BAIRD.—THE HUGENOTS in FRANCE.

HUXLEY'S CRAY FISH.

KNUFFING'S TAIFUNS in CHINA and JAPAN SEAS.

HALF HOURS with MICROSCOPE.

Cabinet and Color PHOTOGRAPHS of Noted Characters.

Hongkong, March 9, 1880.

ma23

NOTICE OF INTEREST ALLOWED OR DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

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" 12 " 5 per cent.

THE CHINESE BOOKS and PAPER STA-TIONERY.

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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

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HAVE JUST LANDED  
AN INVOICE OF JOSEPH RODGERS &  
SONS' BEST CUTLERY,  
Comprising:  
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Dessert Knives.  
Fowl Carvers.  
Razors.  
etc., etc.

CHURCH HARMONIUM, Double Key  
Board, 22 Stops.—Price moderate.

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Copying Brackets, and Water Wells,  
Pen Racks, Glass, Pen Trays, Paper  
Weights, Perry's Alluminous Gold  
Pencil Cases in variety, Memo Tablets,  
Blotting Pads, Butterly Paper Weights,  
Morley's Law Pens, Indian Rubber  
Bands, Oleograph Blotting Pads,  
Lead Pencils, Leads, Ink Erasers,  
Oiled Rubber, Blue and Red Pencils,  
Penholders, Underwood's Copying and  
Writing Ink, Animal Paper Weights,  
and Penwipers, Combined Memo  
Tablet and Paper Weight, Stockwell's  
Patent Cigar Lighters, Paper Binders,  
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An Invoice of BUILDERS' HARDWARE  
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Do., "Critical and Historical  
Essays."

Do., "Writings and Speeches,"  
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Pyramids."

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Benton's "All about Gardening,"  
Edy's "Dictionary of Science,"  
"Cabinet Lawyer,"  
Mauder's "Treasury of Knowledge,"  
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CALENDAR'S METHOD for Learning  
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CHEAP EDITIONS  
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"Ethan,"

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"Light and Shade,"

"The Zulus add the British Frontiers,"  
"Badison,"

"For a Dream's Sake,"  
"John Halifax, Gentleman,"

"The Afghan's Knife,"  
"Paul Knox Pilgrim,"

"John Caldicott,"  
"Christians and Moors of Spain,"

"The Life of the Right Honorable Ber-  
jamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield,"

"My Heart's in the Highlands,"

"Auld Lang Syne,"

"The Life of Charles Lever,"

"Jane Eyre,"

"The Last Days of Pompeii,"

"Time shall Try,"

"Honor's Worth,"

"Christine Brownlee's Ordeal,"

"Kelverdale,"

"Macleod of Dara,"

"Haverholme,"

"The History of a Crime,"

"A Beautiful Woman,"

"G. Leveden,"

"The Bubble Reputation,"

"Bonnie Lesley,"

"The Last of Her Time,"

"The People of Turkey,"

"All Nothing,"

"Within the Precincts,"

"The Grahams of Invernoy,"

"The Bachelor of the Albany,"

"Love's Crosses,"

"The House of Tyre,"

"The Green Hand,"

"Quaker Cousins,"

"Journal of the Plague in London,"

etc., etc., etc.

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The following STORIES, in Ex-  
cellent Condition:

Fish Roll BUTTER,

Finest Comb HONEY, in Frame.

Do., Do., in Bottles.

Dried Sliced APPLES.

Boneless CODFISH.

Georges Bank Do.

Finest Eastern Factory CREAM CHEESE,

Mild California Do.

Smoked SALMON.

Family MESS BEES, in 25 lbs. kegs.

Oregon Pickled OX TONGUES, very fine.

Family PORK, in 25 lbs. kegs.

American HAMS.

Do. BACON.

CORNMEAL, HOMINY, CRACKED

WHEAT.

OATMEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCK-

WHEAT FLOUR.

CORN BROTHS, CORN WISPS,

Table FRUITS, Barlett PEARS, APR-

ICOTS, PEACHES.

Sifted PEPPERS, ASPARAGUS.

APPLE SAUCE, CRANBERRY SAUCE,

OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SALMON,

OLIVES.

Peanut NUTS, PECAN NUTS, BRAZIL

NUTS.

CREAM of TARTAR, SALLERATUS,

Meringue, Eastern CIDER.

WHEAT'S Celebrated GREEN CORN.

LIMA BEANS, SUCCOTASH, BUGAR

PEAS.

CALIFORNIA GINGER CO. GINGER

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WAFER BISCUITS.

RODA BISCUITS.

AMERICAN SOFT FEEL HATS.

Hongkong, February 23, 1880.

## Mails.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAISE.

STEAM FOR:

SAIGON, BANGKOK, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,

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MARSEilles;

ALSO:

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## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent to \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION, 25th April, 1879..... £ 556,370

PERMANENT RESERVE..... £ 230,000

SPCIAL RESERVE FUND..... £ 206,370

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGAI.

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FULLERTON HENDERSON, Esq., Agent.

## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes & Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes, papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also these queries which though asking for information, furnish neither unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

*Trivener's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot at in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information; rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary-body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first numbers of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shé King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etell, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, it earned out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *Oriental Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the governors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-slave-trade in tone—is almost infinite. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

## NOW READY.

LENG-SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. Etell, One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. Etell, Second Edition, One Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commanding at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- From Green Island to the Gas Works.
- From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
- From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
- From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Vessel's Name. Admir. str. Captain. Flag and Fag. Tons. Date of Arrival. Consignee or Agent. Destination. Remarks.

Steamers						
Atholl.....	2 h	Thompson	Brit. str.	932	Mar. 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Bonny.....	7 b	Potter	Brit. str.	1119	Mar. 8	Gib, Livingston & Co.
Bowen.....	5 c	Milner	Brit. str.	1500	Feb. 26	Gib, Livingston & Co.
Cambonooko.....	2 c	Wharton	Brit. str.	699	Mar. 7	Bin Hin Chan
Chinkoo.....	4 c	Jr.	Brit. str.	799	Mar. 10	Sloman & Co.
City of Peking.....	4 c	Morse	Amer. str.	5679	Mar. 10	P. & S. S. Co.
Cleveland.....	2 b	Harvey	Brit. str.	769	Mar. 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Cowrie.....	5 c	Cowle	Brit. str.	1186	Mar. 12	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Decauville.....	5 c	Brown	Brit. str.	1639	Mar. 12	Butterfield & Swins.
Fame.....	3 d	Stoppani	Brit. str.	117	Mar. 10	R. & W. Russell & Co.
Hainan.....	5 c	Connor	Amer. str.	281	Mar. 10	10 Russell & Co.
Hindostan.....	5 c	McConnell	Brit. str.	991	Feb. 26	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Klungshoo.....	2 c	Love	Brit. str.	159	Mar. 10	G. K. W. Achong
Kwangtung.....	5 h	Hobbs	Brit. str.	674	Mar. 10	Douglas Lapraff & Co.
Malacca.....	5 c	Reeves	Brit. str.	104	Mar. 10	P. & S. N. Co.
Mouth.....	8 h	Johnson	Brit. str.	1337	Mar. 10	12 Vogel & Co.
Norna.....	2 h	Lowe	Brit. str.	609	May	31 Kwek Achong
Olympia.....	4 c	Nugget	Ger. str.	783	Mar. 10	5 Vogel & Co.
Pozedo.....	5 c	Coates	Brit. str.	652	Mar. 10	13 Melders & Co.
Rajputana.....	3 h	Hockins	Brit. str.	233	Feb. 26	29 Yuen Fat Hong
Sea Gull.....	3 h	Haydon	Janet. str.	48	Mar. 10	2 China Traders' Insurance Co.
Suez.....	4 c	Edwards	Brit. str.	1389	Mar. 10	5 David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Thales.....	5 c	Peters	Brit. str.	820	Dec. 26	26 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sailing Vessels						
Aldon Boss.....	4 h	Noyes	Amer. bgo.	842	Dec. 20	16 Rossiter & Co.
Carl.....	4 h	Potter	Ger. bgo.	235	Feb. 26	20 Russell, Karberg & Co.
Carmelite & Ida.....	4 c	Kettles	Ger. bgo.	436	Feb. 27	27 Meldeon & Co.
Coloma.....	4 c	Noyes	Amer. bgo.	352	Jan. 20	20 Rossiter & Co.
Corea.....	4 c	Harrington	Brit. str.	581	Mar. 10	10 Meyer & Co.
Dirigo.....	7 c	Staples	Amer. bgo.	685	Feb. 16	16 Vogel & Co.
Duke of Abercorn.....	4 c	Binnie	Brit. str.	1049	Mar. 10	4 Vogel & Co.
Garibaldi.....	4 c	Forbes	Amer. bgo.	670	Feb. 23	23 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Gaines Bros.....	4 h	Trimbach	Ger. bgo.	402	Feb. 23	3 Wicks & Co.
Haydn Brown.....	1 h	Haworth	Amer. bgo.	865	Dec. 20	11 Vogel & Co.
Hecla.....	3 d	Jan...	Amer. str.	1529	Jan. 19	19 Russell & Co.
Highlander.....	1 h	Hutchinson	Amer. str.	1352	June	19 Vogel & Co.
Lucie.....	4 c	Crowley	Brit. bgo.	640	Feb. 7	7 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Mabel.....	4 c	Ballett	Amer. bgo.	782	Jan. 15	15 Russell & Co.
Peru.....	4 c	Smith	Brit. str.	683	Feb. 22	4 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Spartan.....	5 h	Vincent	Amer. str.	1452	Feb. 22	22 Vogel & Co.
Sumatra.....	5 h	Clough	Amer. str.	1090	Sept. 21	27 W. H. Ray
Twilight.....	3 h	Walstrand	Amer. str.	1303	Mar. 10	6 Russell & Co.
Wang Shu Shing.....	5 h	Scott	Chi. str. sc.	400	Feb.	5 Robert, Afook & Co.

WHAMPoa						
Chateaubriand.....		Leroy	Sch. bgo.	287	Feb. 26	11 Carlowitz & Co.
Cuba.....		Stabel	Brit. bgo.	320	Mar. 10	4 Edward Schellhass & Co.
Emma.....		Gior. str. sc.	233	Feb.	26 Captain	
France.....		Excell...	Fob. bgo.	499	Feb.	24 Landstein & Co.
Janet.....		Henry	Brit. Sme. sc.	211	Mar.	4 Sirley & Co.
Victory.....		Whiting	Brit. bgo.	255	Mar.	10 Edward Schellhass & Co.

CANTON						
China.....		Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	Mar. 10	10 Siemens & Co.

MEN-OF-WAR in Hongkong Harbour.						
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Vessel's Name	Admir. agt.	Flag	Class	Tons	Guns	H. P.
Hornet.....	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120
Iron Duke.....	7 c	British	Flagship (iron-clad)	6430	14	Feb. 20
Kestrel.....	6 h	British	gun vessel	502	4	100
Messue.....	6 h	British	military hospital	2591	...	...
Mitige.....	6 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120
Morge.....	7 c	Russian	gunboat	350	...	...
Ping-chow-hai.....	8 k	Chinese	revenue cruiser	600	4	120

No. 5203.—MARCH 13, 1860.

## Intimations.

TRADE MARK—Sancioned by H.R. Government.  
HEALTH; STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

LALOR'S  
PHOSPHODYNE  
(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that it is the property of the Defendant, Frobman, being the inventor moderately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Enquire His Honor Physicians of London state that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and none other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORY REMEDY, for Overwrought Brains, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Bushy Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic Consumption, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Pressure Decline, and all morbid Conditions of the System dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

## PHOSPHODYNE.

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Spleen; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energizes the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Vitality to the Body.

CHLORODYNE is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effusively cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysterics, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Est Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From M. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December, 1860), that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—  
J. D. AVENPORT,  
85, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1s. 6s. 6d.

6m80 1w 2s6 4s6 6s6

6s6 8s6

8s6 10s6

10s6 12s6

12s6 14s6

14s6 16s6

16s6 18s6

18s6 20s6

20s6 22s6

22s6 24s6

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278s6 280s6

280s6 282s

# THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5203.—MARCH 18, 1880.

raising a question to us as the unraveling of the mystery of the tragedy itself. Whatever may be the actual state of the written law on the point, Mr. Creagh would surely not contend that, in these days, a journalist does not enjoy the privilege of assisting the Police in the administration of Justice. In the case of the torrent of comment which pours over the United Kingdom, when a mysterious murder or a horrid tragedy has come to light at home, and the authorities are on the alert to catch the perpetrators, the Coroner of Hongkong is evidently following an unusual course when he takes serious objection to the paragraph quoted above, founds upon it a "warning," and whispers something about a criminal prosecution. It might be argued that, upon legal grounds, the Coroner could shut up his Court from the public altogether; but his Court over seriously think of doing so, and thus risking the official dangers and difficulties of "working in the dark?" There is a tendency apparent amongst some officials here to forget that the mighty will of the people is really the ruling power in these constitutional days, and that the privileges enjoyed by the Press which have grown out of the exercise of that will are more certain and less changeable than even the statute law itself. There is no desire on our part to flout around the banner of Press freedom in order to condone any undue use of the privileges which it covers. On the contrary, all that we would seek to record is the fact that the existence of freedom of speech on public matters is essential to public life as the Coroner's Court itself, and probably most.

In itself, it is true that the "Coroner's Court" frequently stood between the people and their oppressors, and did brave service for the liberties of the subject. But a free Press has changed all this, has taken up the duty, and it has been even seriously mooted to abolish the Coroner altogether from the list of British officials. At all events, Mr. Creagh should not entirely overlook the fact that the Coroner's Court has a certain traditional history, that being a Court of Inquiry, it ought not to be impudent of harmless suggestions, even if they do appear before a verdict be given against "some person or persons unknown;" and he ought also to remember that, so long as a public writer, while judiciously refraining from interference with the course of justice, comments in the spirit shown in the above paragraph, it is not consonant with the dignity of any public official to take exception thereto.

Having shown that the suggestion which we made had reference solely to the Police and not to the Coronial proceedings, it is scarcely necessary to say a word upon the point whether or not the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was influenced by the 12-line paragraph referred to. Had there been a conflict of evidence as to the guilt or innocence of any person before the Court, any comment pointing one way or other would have been indiscreet and probably actionable. But assuming that what we wrote influenced the Juries, the result was merely that of rendering the verdict more open than the Coroner seemed to desire. Whether the dead man hacked himself to pieces after he had brutally killed the woman, or "some person or persons unknown" did either or both, is a question the settlement of which by a Coroner's Jury matters little while the present shroud of mystery hangs around the ugly affair. Any steps which the Coroner might have suggested to further the investigation would, it seems to us, have been more conducive to the ends of Justice than taking objection to the public comments above referred to.

The bursting of the gun on board the Italian Iron-clad *Duilio* is a matter of some moment; following as it does so soon after the accident at Willemshaven and on board the *Thunderer*. The cause of the bursting of the 12.5 inch gun has formed the subject of rigid investigation in England. The telegraph informs us that double shelling was the cause of the accident, but it is highly improbable that this was also the reason of the misfortune to the Italian gun. The *Duilio*'s gun was one similar to the four purchased by the British Government from the Elswick Ordnance Company in 1878. Its calibre is 17.22 inches and its weight 100 tons. It fires a projectile weighing 2,000 lbs., projected by a cartridge 1 foot long containing 275 lbs. of f.p. powder, that is, each grain being a 2 inch cube. It has a muzzle velocity of 1,625 feet seconds, which would give it total energy, 100 feet from the muzzle, of 32,243 tons! The wreck on board a ship caused by such a force acting locally can hardly be appreciated. The gun is built up by a series of wrought-iron coils shrunk and hooked on to an inner barrel or "A tube of toughened steel. We cannot conceive a stronger method of construction. We are inclined, however, in looking round for a solution of the enigma, to ascribe it to the condition of the metal of the gun itself. Steel subjected to violent strains has ever been regarded with suspicion by gun-builders. The "work done" upon steel to produce rupture is considerably less than that required to bring about the same result with a similar bar of wrought iron. Its tensile is very high, varying in our guns from 40 to 60 tons per square inch, but its ability to stretch is less by three times than that of wrought iron. Speaking generally, should a bar of steel be stretched over .07 of an inch, it will break. Wrought iron will stretch .88 of an inch without rupture. Hence we may suppose that a sudden local or "wave pressure" was developed at a weak part of the gun sufficiently great to cause this limit of .07 to be exceeded, and the gun burst in consequence. Had the barrel been of wrought iron, as with the Palmer guns, this would probably not have occurred, as the "work done" on the metal would have had to be

\* By "work done" is understood the product of a certain pressure exerted through a given space. Thus, if a force of 100 pounds is exerted through 10 inches, 10 times represents the "work done."

greater. Of course the difficulty with the iron is to get rid of the flaws consequent on welding. The abolition of slavery offers three prizes. The programme will be found in our advertising columns. We are requested to mention that the preliminary Tug of War between the various companies of the Inniskillings will be pulled off on Monday next, the 16th inst., on the Cricket Ground at 4.30 o'clock. The final tug between the two winning teams will form one of the events on that day week.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MAIL may be expected here by the M. M. steamer *Azurane* on Tuesday, the 16th instant. Letters dated February 6th are brought by this opportunity. The next ENGLISH MAIL may be expected here by the P. & O. steamer *Gibraltar* on or about the 16th (Thursday). She brings London dates to the 13th February.

The O. S. & Co.'s str. *Oreste*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 10th instant, for this port.

The P. & O. steamer *Gibraltar*, with the next English Mail, left Singapore for Hongkong at 5 p.m. yesterday, the 12th inst.

We are informed by the Principal Agent that the M. M. S. S. *Azurane* with the next Mail, left Saigon yesterday (Friday), at 3 p.m.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the S. S. *Glenagyle* left Singapore for this port yesterday, the 12th instant.

In addition to news of the death of Commodore Blake, which arrived yesterday by the American mail, intelligence was received of the death of Rear Admiral Strubbing, U.S.N. (who was on the retired list), and it was in respect to his memory that the flags were half-mast high yesterday.

We understand that the English Cathedral Organ, which has been under repair for the past two or three months, will be used tomorrow.

The following is the programme of the entertainment to be given at the Temperance Hall on Monday next, the 14th inst., to commence at half-past 8 o'clock:

- 1.—Planorte Duet, (Qui Vive).
- 2.—Song.
- 3.—Song.
- 4.—Comic Dialogue.
- 5.—Song.
- 6.—Planorte Duet, (The Oxen Wait).
- 7.—Reading.
- 8.—Song.
- 9.—Planorte Solo.
- 10.—Song.
- 11.—Song.
- 12.—Song.

Mr. Alfred Parker Stokes, from the office of Messrs. Sharp, Toller & Johnson, was engaged in writing a "History of Siam," on the motion of the Hon. the Attorney General admitted this afternoon to practise as a Solicitor. His Lordship said he had seen the papers, with which he was perfectly satisfied. At least he had seen one piece of paper and one parchment, which were quite sufficient. The only difficulty in such a case—and on one occasion it had been a formidable difficulty—was in being thoroughly satisfied that the gentleman before whom was the veritable gentleman named in the papers. That was so in this case he was quite satisfied. He would not hope that Mr. Stokes would be many years here; he rather hoped he would be able to go home wealthy. His Lordship expressed the same wish for the Attorney General. He hoped they would not be here as long as he had been. Captain Thomsett, who was retiring at this time, being said, stated in reply to his Lordship that he had been here 22 years. The Chief Justice said he was afraid they were two very bad specimens.

A fax was heard in Summary Jurisdiction to-day in which the affairs of Mr. Klampert, master of the International Hotel were sought to be arranged. Klampert and his wife have both disappeared, and their servants are not to be found. The landlord was stated to be in possession, Mr. McLean is in possession for six creditors who got judgment against him on Tuesday last, and another man is in possession for a Chinese money-lender who advanced him £500 less £30, the equivalent of three months' interest of that sum in advance. This sum was obtained on Tuesday afternoon on a bill of exchange over his goods and chattels, and it was obtained on the representation that by yesterday's mail I received a letter from P. S. Moyle, United States Consul at Hongkong, dated October 4, 1879, in which he says that he has discovered additional wrongs in the Hong Kong Consulate, mostly in the skipping and discharge of seamen. He puts the amount of fees received and not accounted for such services as not less than \$25,000, in substantiation of which statement he informed me that he has the duplicate shipping articles of the Pacific Mail steamers. He further refers to a large amount of extra wages, passport fees, &c., as not being credited, and invites me to return to Hongkong for the purpose of taking supplemental evidence. Should it be the pleasure of the department to order my return to Hongkong I am ready to start at any time, but don't feel myself authorized to do so without further special orders.

General Stahel in his despatch refers to the statement of his previous report about the omission of all entries in the "Ship's Journal and the Seaman's Register" for a number of years in explanation of his inability at the time of that examination to find out what services were rendered to the defendants, six of whom were ordered to be discharged. The first defendant was ordered to find security in the sum of \$50 to be of good behaviour for the next six months;

The Regimental Athletic Sports of the 27th Inniskillings will come off on the 22nd instant on the Cricket Ground. No less than twenty events are placed on the programme, and they include a Tug of War, open to all corps in Garrison, the rest in harbour and police; half-mile race open to members of the Hongkong Club, the Recreation Club, and officers of the Army and Navy; and a race, once round

the course, open only to the Garrison, for which H. E. the Major General Commandant offers three prizes. The programme will be found in our advertising columns. We are requested to mention that the preliminary Tug of War between the various companies of the Inniskillings will be pulled off on Monday next, the 16th inst., on the Cricket Ground at 4.30 o'clock. The final tug between the two winning teams will form one of the events on that day week.

## THE IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The fifth to be fixed \$10, in default, fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

CHAN AKUM, a fishmonger, was charged with breaking open a box and stealing a quantity of clothing from one Lui Fuk Tai, in a house in Nallan Lane.

Sentence, three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to find security in \$15 to be of good behaviour for six months after his release from gaol, in default of security to be brought up again before the Court.

DISMISSED.

Peter Mcleman, a scamer unemployed, was charged with disorderly conduct and assaulting Mr. J. Gomes, the proprietor of the "Welcome Tavern," on the 12th instant.

Mr. J. Gomes proved the case and was supported in his testimony by his barman Charles Howard.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$2, in default, one week's imprisonment with hard labour.

MORE GAMBLING IN GILMAN'S BAZAAR.

CHAN AKUM, a cook, and KWONG ACHUN, a shopkeeper, were charged with having a public gambling house on the afternoon of 12th inst.

Inspector LINDNER proved the case and his Worship imposed a fine of \$5 on each defendant for being found in a public gambling house; and the second defendant was fined \$50 for permitting Gambling to go on in his house.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunkett.)

UNLICENSED MARINE-STONE DEALER.

SU AKUM, charged with being a marine stone dealer trading without a licence, appeared to-day.

Defendant admitted having bought and sold nails, &c., without a licence; but claimed he did it in ignorance of the law.

Fined \$50, in default, six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

## SUPREME COURT.

### IN ADMIRALTY.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, and Capt. Thomsett, Naval Asessor.)

Saturday, March 13.

RE THE "NGAN LUNG."

In this case the owners of the Victor Emmanuel's steam launch were the proprietors and the owners of the pleasure boat Ngan Lung the Impugnata. The Queen's Advocate, Hon. E. L. O'Malley, instructed by the Acting Queen's Proctor, appeared for the former, and Mr. T. C. Hayllar, Q. C., instructed by Mr. H. L. Denney, appeared for the Impugnata.

Judgment was given of this case to-day.

The question presented to the Assessors

by His Lordship related to the cause of the collision and which of the steamers contributed to it. The Assessors were of opinion that the collision was almost inevitable, the steamer having been in collision with the steamer.

In this case the Lords of the Admiralty, on behalf of the Crown, sued for damages for the loss of the *Ngan Lung*, a steamer plying with passengers from the Praya to Kowloon Dock, for damage done to the steam launch.

Before present Admiral Coote, Sir John Sole, the Hon. R. L. Beaufort, the Hon. Sir F. D. Sasecon, R. E. Bellilles, J. Loureiro, A. Coxon, H. M. Mehta, with Mr. Jackson as Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Starkey as Hon. Secretary of the Committee, Mr. C. P. Chater, Mr. Mody, and one or two others were added to the Committee, and some Portuguese and Chinese gentlemen were elected as Sub-Committee for the purpose of working the subscription lists among their respective countrymen. Mr. Sasecon and Mr. Bellilles having each added £500 to the sum already collected, the Committee was able to send at once £1,000 as their first contribution to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund. This sum has accordingly been transferred by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank by telegram to the Bank of Ireland and was, yesterday, the 12th instant, paid to the order of the Duchess's Committee. Meanwhile the subscription is being successfully continued, and there is no doubt that the Hongkong contribution to the relief of Irish Distress will be a credit to the Colony.—*Daily Press*, March 13.

## CRICKET.

### HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB v. THE GARRISON.

This match was played to-day, and resulted in favour of the Club by 63 runs on the first innings. The following is the full score:

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB	
W. Hyett, b Charley.....	15
H. H. Taylor, b Tunnard.....	13
C. H. Hodder, b Charley, b Tunnard.....	3
W. D. Dunnin, b Charley.....	14
A. K. Tunnard, b Charley.....	38
S. M. Morris, b Goodrich, b Charley.....	11
H. de G. Forbes, a Hales, b Tunnard.....	35
J. West, not out.....	6
A. H. Bishie, b Charley.....	0
H. E. Whyte, a Pardon, b Tunnard.....	4
Byes 6, leg byes 1.....	10
	150

THE GARRISON.—First Innings.

Lieut. Friend, R. H., b Dunnin.....

Lieut. Bent, b Dunnin.....

Capt. Stainforth, a Whyte, b Hodder.....

Capt. A. G. Lawrence, b West, b Hytes.....

Lieut. J. A. Bennett, b Dunnin.....

Major Hale, b Hytes.....

Lieut. S. W. and H. A. Dunnin.....

Lieut. J. G. Mayne, b Hytes.....

Lieut. A. M. Goodrich, not out.....

Byle 1, leg byes 1, wides 5.....

89

Second Innings.

Lieut. Lane, a Rittole, b Dunnin.....

Lieut. Goodrich, b West.....

Lieut. Charley, b Hytes.....

Lieut. Pardon, run out.....

Capt. Stainforth, b Dunnin.....

Lieut. Friend, not out.....

Major Hale, did not bat.....

Lieut. Lawford, did not bat.....

Lieut. Mayne, did not bat.....

Wide 1.....

Total.....

Police Intelligence.  
(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Saturday, March 13.

CAMMING.

Eight coolies, charged with gambling in a house in Gilman's Bazaar the 7th inst., again appeared before the Magistrate this morning, and as the evidence produced was not sufficient to implicate the whole of the accused, six of whom were ordered to be discharged. The first defendant was ordered to find security in the sum of \$50 to be of good behaviour for the next six months;

the letter characterized the estimate sent to the cost of the repairs as "ridiculous."

His Lordship said the letter on the who was one calculated to put ones back up; nobody liked to be told that the figures quoted were ridiculous. What struck me most was that the servants of the Crown ought always to be especially careful not to drag people into litigation unless it was absolutely necessary. Every effort should be made to avert a subject having to light one's own match, for that was really what it came to. Did he mean to suggest arbitration?

Mr. Hayllar: No, my Lord, the question of arbitration was never mooted. We suggested the Summary Court,

His Lordship: Don't you see what effect that would have?

Mr. Hayllar: Yes,

## THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

## A JOURNALIST'S WORK IN THE EAST.

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military Professions; such for example as "Sword," "Marine-spike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights."

All solutions should be sent to *Editor, China Mail*, Office, by noon, on the Saturday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arrival subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$15 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by Lady Day; and \$5 to the second.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

## ANSWER TO ACROSTIC NO. XXI.

2ND SERIES.

Value.	Ranks.
V.	(V. I.)
A.	area
L.	loan
I.	ink
S.	sols
E.	elder

Correct answers have been received from "Jack & Jill," and "Silenus."

## ACROSTIC NO. XXII.—2ND SERIES.

A carrier, with a man, or with an ape, So much am I dependent upon shape. One of them does not feel, the other can. The senseless article belongs to man. One finds the second in themselves are strictures,

And in reality by no means fixtures. Let both unite, seek Gunner and Dragoon; Turn them about, and you will see us scoop.

I camped upon the seven hills; I crushed the tyrants down; I rail against my sovereign lords. Myself to wear the crown.

A varied treasure burst by man of old, Sought for in different countries, we're told. Foo to "Original" in any nation; Abt in this way, you're safe from observation.

In mellow harmony its note proceeds, You'll find it, surely, out amongst the reeds.

## ORIGINAL ACROSTICS.

The two principal words or "Upights" in these Acrostics will be usually of some passing topic of the day, or other subject of general interest. No such restriction is applied to the lights.

A Silver Cup value \$20 will be given to the person guessing the largest number correctly, and \$5 to the second, by the Saturday before June the 1st.

All answers to be sent to the Editor *China Mail* by noon every Saturday, in an envelope marked "Acrostic."

A new Acrostic will appear every Saturday, together with the answer to the previous one (if it has been solved), and also the names of those who have guessed it correctly. Acrostic No. VII. begins the Series.

## ANSWER TO NO. X.

Winter	Palace.
W.	whip
I.	Ilyria
N.	Nihil
T.	Talitha
E.	eccentric
R.	rhomboidate

Correct answers have been received from "Jack and Jill," and "Silenus."

## NO. XI.

They each resemble, if not quite the same; One bears an English, one a Chinese name; To all in Eastern lands a constant dread, Still more on ship-board if the truth be said.

1. Heard in Assyria long ago; A soldier now from top to toe.

When that we had it, it did not exist; We found it most certainly, when it was missed.

To galleries go, and there take a peep At the paintings of one who drew oxen and sheep.

4. I really must this truth repeat— She gained her husband through a cheat.

5. A very venerable word, Though often thought by some absurd.

6. This little word you cannot pass,— The symbol of a curious gas.

An author wrote a book which gave a name His best is known by in the lists of fame.

SIR JOHN THUNERHUSTUS.

altered for the better in any way. I have always thought what Mr Gladstone expressed the other day, in speaking of Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Henry Rawlinson, that Indian officials, whatever their good qualities, have not imbibed from actual acquaintance with free institutions the spirit by which British Government should be regulated and controlled, and that in giving free scope to their benevolent motives, they are apt to take things into their own hands in a way which men, conversant with free institutions and responsible government, would never dream of. If this is the fact, how is it possible for the people of this country to alter it unless they accept the leadership of Englishmen with some experience of free institutions, who know that political liberty means, not the liberty to do what you like, in the phrase of a distinguished modern historian, but the liberty to do what is right (hear, hear), and who can advance them safely and progressively in the path of liberal institutions? It would be far better for them to do that than indulge in wild tides against Englishmen generally. [Hear, hear] I could point to several instances of what such a representative semi-official himself has done for India. I will not insist on the fact that there is not prominent native in Bombay who has not in times of difficulty come to me and asked me for counsel, sympathy, and co-operation; but I will say that, in my own experience, I, who am charged with caring nothing for the interests of this country, have done something in my time for the ryots of the Deccan for instance, in the way of moderating their assessments—or at least I tried to do so. And, again, I think I remember, with regard to municipal government in this city, that the first resolutions which led to the institution of the Municipality, which with all its defects is the first good example of self-government set in India—those first resolutions were prepared by a small committee of English non-officials, of whom I was one, and of whom another is at present member of Parliament for Leith. The natives had no hand in it in the beginning, though now they reap the fruit of our exertions. I might point to several more instances, such as my opposition to those encroachments of the Executive Government on the judicial system, which have been unhappily too frequent of late; and when what we considered to be an unfair system of taxation was introduced two years ago, I joined with the natives of this country, as many non-officials did, when the Government would not let us use the Town Hall, and we went and strained our throats in the circus tent in protesting against it. [Applause.] And gentlemen, that principle which we then contended for has now been calmly admitted to be just by Government; although we were not at that time allowed to use our own Town Hall in asserting it. [Laughter and applause.] I have always, for my own part, had a great contempt for mere theories of politics; I have been content to leave abstract ideas about the rights of man and the resurrection of dynasties which are as extinct as the Hephæthys to philosophers and schoolboys. I have taken simple facts, and the main fact, which a politician has to deal with in this country is the existence, and I hope the permanent existence, of the British Government. [Applause.] I have been unable to sympathise with people who think that all we have to do in this country is to prepare the way for the re-establishment of native rule. I do not believe that time will come. I am afraid I have gone on too far on this point, but there is one thing more I should like to say, because I saw a respected friend of mine, who now conducts a weekly journal in this daily and who formerly conducted an English newspaper, said the other day, noticing my departure, that it was all very well for me to talk of independence, but I had simply made myself an instrument for carrying out the well-known opinions of the non-official classes, and had found it to my interest to do so. I would remind you that the two most serious quarrels, really, that I have had in Bombay, and which threatened to do more injury to my paper than anything else, were not with the Government, but with powerful non-officials, because I opposed schemes which I believed to be inconsistent with the interests of the country. [Applause.] Perhaps that my advocacy of the non-official community as a powerful political influence in India does not mean that I am prepared, or that the majority of non-officials themselves are prepared, to assist in making the predominance of Englishmen a means of gratifying rapacity. [Applause.] Well, gentlemen, I have spoken seriously on this matter because I remember it was a favourite reproach addressed to me by Mr. Reuter's Knight in old times, when we were always fighting one another, that I was not an honest man. [Laughter.] He said this because I was in the habit of making fun occasionally of some of his rather pomposo sermons on ethics and statistics. Well, I do not know whether it is a great reproach to a journalist in this country that he should not be always too much in earnest. The fact is there are so many illus which Anglo-Indian flesh is heir to in this country, that the journalist who is perpetually dull must be a great criminal. For my part, I believe that if at any time my leading articles have helped any gentleman present to eat his breakfast with a greater relish than is the fruit entirely of English enterprise and industry, Take, for instance, indigo, jute, tea, coffee, and look at the changes that have been made, in the cotton trade even, since the English merchants took it in hand. It is they who, by their enterprise, and partly by their wealth, have started the cotton industry which is now competing so strongly with Manchester in Bombay. It is they who are trying to improve tobacco and silk, who have started paper-making, and so are manufacturing beer. In every direction you can think of the non-official is giving valuable work to India. [Applause.] And all this he is contented to do for the sake very often of making a much smaller fortune than any busy man in a trade or profession will make at home. [Hear, hear.] Well, gentlemen, I think under those circumstances it would be well if the natives would sometimes think what non-officials have done for this country, instead of constantly reproaching them for draining away the wealth of India. [Hear, hear.] That reproach is most unjust; and I will say this further, that not only materially, but morally and politically, the non-officials have shown the natives how they can work in their way to a real liberal system of Government in this country. [Hear, hear.] For my part do not at all believe in the excellence of the system of Government established here, or that it cannot be

## Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a *SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY*, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

## List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central; in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St. Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seminary Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Bont-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

## Hotels.

Stag Hotel, good accommodation for visitors at moderate rates, 110, Queen's Road Central.—J. Cook, Proprietor.

Hongkong Hotel, the largest and most comfortable, at the corner N. E. of the Clock Tower.—DORABEE AND HINGKEE, Lessees.

## Stores, Books, &amp;c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. Dursell, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

Books, Music and Stationery.—KELLY & WALSH (next door Hongkong Hotel).

Travelling Requisites of all kinds, Books, &c.—LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., American and English Stores, Books, &c.—SELECTED CIGARS.—MAC-EWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road:

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